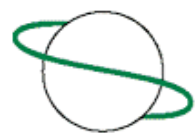US SUPPORT TO THE CORAL TRIANGLE INITIATIVE (US CTI)

PROCEEDINGS: DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS COORDINATION MEETING CORAL TRIANGLE INITIATIVE

OCTOBER 1-2, 2008 (BANGKOK, THAILAND)

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CONTENTS

ACRONYMS

ADB	Asian Development Bank
APEC	Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation
ARD	Associates in Rural Development
ARMM	Autonomous Region of Muslim Mindanao
ASEAN	Association of South East Asian Nations
ATSEF	Arafura and Timor Seas Experts Forum
BIMP-EAGA	Brunei, Indonesia Malaysia, Philippines – East ASEAN Growth Area
BSSE	Bismarck Solomon Seas
CBD	Convention on Biological Diversity
CCC	CTI Coordination Committee
CDM	Clean Development Mechanism
CEPA	Communication, education, and public awareness
CGIAR	Consultative Groups on International Agricultural Research
CI	Conservation International
CITES	Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species
COASTFISH	Sustainable Coastal Fisheries and Poverty Reduction Initiative
COP	Chief of Party (USAID) or Conference of Parties
CRFC	Coastal Resources and Fisheries Conservation Project
CRMP	Coastal Resource Management Project (USAID)
CT	Coral Triangle
CT6	Coral Triangle countries (Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, East Timor)
CT6+2	Coral Triangle countries plus Fiji and Vanuatu
CTI	Coral Triangle Initiative
CTICOM	Coral Triangle Initiative Council of Ministers
CTIMS	Coral Triangle Information Management System
CTMPAN	Coral Triangle MPA Network
CTMPAS	Coral Triangle MPA System
CTPF	Coral Triangle Partnership Fund
CTSP	Coral Triangle Support Program
DOS	Department of State
ECOGOV	Environmental Governance (USAID project)
ECSP	Environmental Change and Security Project, Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars
EAFM	Ecosystem approach to management of fisheries
EBFM	Ecosystem-based fisheries management

FAD	Fish aggregation device
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FFA	Forum Fisheries Agency
FISH	Fisheries Improved for Sustainable Harvests Project (USAID)
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GHG	Greenhouse gas emissions
GIS	Geographic Information System
GMSA	Global Marine Species Assessment
ICC	Information Coordination Committee
ICO	Information, communications, and outreach
ICRI	International Coral Reef Initiative
ICZM	Integrated Coastal Zone Management Plan
IMS	Information management system
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
IUCN	World Conservation Union
IUU	Illegal, unreported, and unregulated
LMMA	locally managed marine area
LRF	Live-reef food
LRFT	Live reef fish trade
LRFFT	Live reef food fish trade
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
M&E	Monitoring and evaluation
MG	Matching grant
MMEA	Malaysian Maritime Enforcement Agency
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MPA	Marine Protected Area
MSC	Marine Stewardship Council
MSG	Melanesia Spearhead Group
NBSAP	National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan
NCC	National Coordination Committee
NGO	Non-governmental organization
NOAA	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
NPOA	National Plan of Action
PATA	Pacific Asia Travel Association
PCG	Program Coordination Group
PEMSEA	Program for the Environmental Management of the Seas of East Asia
PHE	Population, health, and environment
PI	Program Integrator
PIF	Pacific Island Forum

PIP	Program Integration Portal
PMP	Performance and Monitoring Plan
PNG	Papua New Guinea
POA	Plan of Action
PPP	Private-public partnerships
REDD	reduced emissions from deforestation
RDMA	Regional Development Mission/Asia
RFMO	Regional fisheries management organization
SGP	Small grants program
SIMCA	Sugut Island Marine Conservation Area
SOM	Senior Officials Meeting
SPC	Secretariat for the Pacific Community
SPREP	South Pacific Regional Environment Program
SRU	Sustainable resource unit
SSME	Sulu Sulawesi Seas
TNC	The Nature Conservancy
TOR	Terms of reference
UNCLOS	United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
USAID GDA	USAID Global Development Alliance
US CTI	United States Coral Triangle Initiative Support Program
USDA	United Stated Department of Agriculture
USDA/FS	USDA Forest Service
USG	United States Government
USGS	United States Geological Survey
USTDA	United States Trade and Development Agency
WCS	Wildlife Conservation Society
WFC	WorldFish Center
WOC	World Ocean Conference
WWF	World Wildlife Fund

SESSION SUMMARIES

DAY 1: OCTOBER 1, 2008

WELCOME REMARKS

9:00-9:05
WELCOME REMARKS
OLIVIER CARDUNER (USAID)
The goal of this workshop is to establish a process to work together institutionally. This program deals with complex environmental ecosystems across a huge area with numerous governments and agencies. It addresses food security, trade, good governance, and a variety of other issues that are the fundamental building blocks for regional security and prosperity. We will also try to engage private sector partners. We will all have to sustain the political will and work hard to achieve those transformational changes that are needed and outlined in the CTI Program of Action. Finally, this program and all of our efforts can be an example of how programs around the world can tackle critical and complex environmental challenges.

9:05-9:10
WELCOME REMARKS
WINSTON BOWMAN (USAID)
This workshop was initially designed to kick off the US CTI Program, but it has gradually expanded to be a donor coordination meeting. As we get started on activities, we do not want to duplicate others' efforts. These next few days will help us, the donor community, to see how we can engage with the CTI and maximize the impact of our programs.

9:10-9:15
WELCOME REMARKS
DAVID MCCAULEY (ADB)
This is a great opportunity to learn about the experiences and perspectives of other actors in the Coral Triangle. If we set up our coordination mechanism and programs properly, we will all be able to leverage the efforts of others. Every program should complement others and every bit counts. Over the next few days, we should devise common language so we can ensure that everyone has a similar understanding and that activities will actually be complementary.

9:15-9:30
INTRODUCTIONS
CHARLIE MACPHERSON (PROGRAM INTEGRATOR)
Participants introduced themselves and Charlie MacPherson reviewed the key objectives of the meeting.

9:30-10:00
STATUS OF CTI POA AND ROADMAP (INCLUDING CC2 OUTCOMES AND IMPLICATIONS FOR PARTNERS)
EMILY TIBBOTT (TNC) AND ANGELA WILLIAMSON (GOVERNMENT OF AUSTRALIA)

The **Honiara Draft provides a more comprehensive POA**, including stronger commitments to action and national to regional alignment. Another result of the meeting was that the geographical scope of the CTI was expanded and countries agreed that the POA needs to have numerical targets. One issue will be how to strengthen the countries' capacities to monitor the progress and

achievement of those targets. A working group has been established, in addition to utilizing the expertise within the region. **Significant financial resources are coming into the initiative** from a variety of partners, and countries are keen to see where those resources are being allocated. **Coordination mechanisms are needed** both within the CT6 and with partners. The upcoming Senior Officials Meeting (SOM) in Manila will be an important opportunity to discuss financing mechanisms and future of CTI. The current idea is that there would be a summit every five years and a council of ministers, including finance ministers, every year. Eventually, the SOM and CTI Coordination Committee (CCC) may merge into a Steering Committee. Currently the CTI Secretariat is an interim institution, and three or four models have been proposed for a more permanent secretariat, which will be discussed further at SOM-2. CT6 countries have contributed their own resources to the Roadmap, showing **CT6 ownership and commitment** to the process.

Discussion

- Regarding the financial mechanisms in the POA, donors would like to have an opportunity to provide input on those discussions. There will be a "Manila Draft", which will be circulated a week prior to the meeting. Partners can provide comments directly to the CTI Secretariat or through meetings before SOM-2.

- The geographical expansion of the CTI is based on political boundaries as well as ecosystem boundaries. This discussion will be revisited during country presentations during the afternoon session.

- ADB is considering working with the organizing committee in the Philippines to host a partners' meeting, most likely at ADB. During the week before Manado, ADB will hold its annual meeting in Bali and all finance ministers from CT6, US, and Australia will be there. This would be an opportunity to have side meetings with finance ministers prior to the Summit to discuss important resource allocation issues.

10:00-10:05
BRIEF INTRODUCTION TO US CTI
WINSTON BOWMAN (USAID)

USAID plans to contribute $40 million over five years for work in CT6 countries. USAID is happy to be working with the NGO Consortium and the Program Integrator (PI). The PI's role will be to provide overarching coordination support, which will be discussed further throughout the day. The US CTI was designed to support implementation of the Roadmap, and incremental funding will be based on the results achieved.

10:05-10:30
US CTI SUPPORT THROUGH THE CORAL TRIANGLE SUPPORT PROGRAM (CTSP) AND STATE DEPARTMENT SUPPORT FOR THE SECRETARIAT
KATE NEWMAN (WWF) AND EMILY TIBBOTT (TNC)

Kate Newman noted that the launching of the CTI is the culmination of decades of relationships and work by the people in the room and others who have been involved in marine conservation. She provided a brief history of CTSP from 1998-2008. The NGO Consortium operated on the following **principles in designing the CTSP**:

- Country-driven
- Transparency and participation
- Consortium is the steward of funds on behalf of CT
- Regional institution-building focus—increased capacity is foundation of sustainability
- Catalytic and strategic activities to support and facilitate transformation.
- Building long-term adaptive management capacity for local, national, regional decision makers

- Galvanize influential agents of change
- Team effort—building the partnership network

The **CTSP Management Framework** includes three NGOs, and there will be a Coordination Committee to work closely with the CTI Secretariat. The Consortium also has a strong field presence, so it will utilize that capacity as much as possible to liaise with the NCCs and with donors. Their global expertise will also contribute to the program. Maurice Knight is the Chief of Party candidate, to be based in Bangkok, and there will be two Deputy Chiefs of Party (in Bangkok to provide regional coordination and liaise with USAID, and in Jakarta to liaise with the Secretariat). WWF is managing the CTSP. During the **CTSP design** phase, the Consortium wants to minimize duplication of assessments. The CTSP aims to encourage CT countries to go beyond existing plans and bring in innovation, for example, thinking 20-30 years into the future. Many countries already know their priorities, but innovation is needed to carry out activities that will successfully address those priorities. She reviewed the **work planning process** from October to February 2009. The **Quick Start** part of the program will be implemented from October to May. The focus of each project was chosen based on ongoing activities so that countries will be able to show results by the Manado meeting.

Discussion

- Institutional support, as one area of support to the CTI, will be a vital part of its success. It is often described as a cross-cutting issue, but the CTSP designed it as a specific objective to underscore its importance. It is not only building institutions but also policy development, putting best practices into place, etc. All partners will have to take this into consideration.
- For many of the Quick Start themes (institutional support, tuna fisheries), it will be difficult to show results. This is why the CTSP chose activities where some activity has already been ongoing.
- Will the Consortium work in the original scope of CTI, given the geographical scope expansion? Ecosystems do not follow political boundaries. Coral reefs, for example, do not always begin and end within the same country. With the POA goals, we cannot apply practices to only one part of the country; a policy should be applied over the whole country. This will broaden the partnerships required for the CTI's success.

Emily Tibbott described the **Department of State program**, which involves two-year funding of approximately $750,000. The agreement with The Nature Conservancy (TNC) was signed last week for the Consortium. This work is also focused on the Roadmap and support to the Secretariat for staffing various positions at 50-100% for one year, an institutional building specialist, and countries' participation in the CTI process.

Discussion

- Funding support for various needs should be communicated clearly to the Secretariat and to other partners so that duplicate requests are not made. The core support for the Secretariat is beneficial, but partners must ensure that the Secretariat is able to take over these costs itself in the near term, rather than create dependencies. The Secretariat should identify the appropriate people to fill these positions, ensuring that they are representative of all CT6 countries. Also, given these resources, there should be an articulation of clear outputs that move the CTI closer to its goals.
- There are four proposals for what the interim secretariat, whose mandate just after the Manado event, could become: 1) Maintained in one country's office; 2) Hosted by one country but independent; 3) Rotating secretariat, or rotating chairmanship; and 4) Combination of the above options.

- Information exchange mechanisms should all complement each other, including IWLearn, Australia, US CTI Program Integration Portal, and others. The Secretariat capacity to take on knowledge sharing should also be built, so that the various donor-supported information mechanisms will be transferred to them later.

11:20-12:00
US CTI SUPPORT
PETER COLLIER (PROGRAM INTEGRATOR)

Peter Collier provided an **overview of the Program Integrator (PI) and its role in US Support to the CTI**. The PI received a contract for five years (three years to start, with an option of two years), and it is comprised of ARD, which is the Prime Contractor and subcontracts with Tetra Tech and the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars. The PI role is to support unified US Government (USG) support to CTI, strengthen coordination mechanisms, and ensure that outcomes have a regional impact beyond the local or national achievements. The PI has **extensive experience coordinating complex regional initiatives** operating with multiple partners within and beyond the USG, and with local, national, and international partners. Most recently, the PI supported the USG efforts related to the Indian Ocean Tsunami Warning System (IOTWS). The PI can help ensure that USG efforts are not only coordinated but achieve an integrated approach based upon common planning and results frameworks. Accordingly, integration could be achieved through consolidating work planning processes, establishing common targets and indicators of success, and establishing systematic coordination and communication mechanisms, such as a Program Coordination Group and Program Integration Portal.

The PI can support the following **elements for achieving integration**:

- Develop a common understanding of the goals. The PI can help meet this need by identifying audiences (local vs. international; communities vs. institutions) and the best way to communicate ideas to them, in cooperation with the partners.

- Build in adaptive management and opportunities to adjust work plans and performance targets. There should be the flexibility to respond to changing conditions and priorities, as well as the individual needs on the ground and the individual organizations' activities. The PI can assist by ensuring that lines of communication are open and regular so that action can be taken in a timely manner.

- Networking, coordination, and cooperation. The PI, through exchange visits, knowledge sharing, and other mechanisms, can help to connect people at the national and regional levels. It will compile, analyze, and disseminate information to countries and partners. Tools to support this include websites, databases, exchange visits, communication and outreach systems, etc.

- Demand-driven technical support. The Consortium will provide technical support, but in some cases, the PI may conduct assessments or surveys, as requested by USAID.

Discussion

- All of these functions provided by the PI are important, but to what extent will non-USG partners be able to access them and how closely is the PI working with the CTI Secretariat? The PI's first aim is to support USG integration. However, in addition to a US CTI coordination group, the PI may also support a coordination group with other partners. For example, the PI could facilitate regular conference calls, developing the agenda for each call, write up minutes, and disseminate them.

- The PI will have points of contact in Washington, Bangkok, Jakarta, and Manila.

- In contrast to the IOTWS program, the specific goals of the CTI are still evolving. But similarly to that program, the PI's mandate is to support the processes that will help

countries achieve the goals, whatever they may be. The PI will also provide the tools and build the capacity needed in CTI countries to navigate that process in reaching CTI goals.

- Partners aside from those in the room now should also be involved, including from the private sector.

12:00-12:30
AUSTRALIAN CTI SUPPORT
ANGELA WILLIAMSON (GOVERNMENT OF AUSTRALIA)

Angela Williamson **summarized the various programs Australia supports** related to the CTI and other marine conservation issues. During this first year, Australia is waiting to see what the CT6 countries and other donors are doing. There are **two main streams of Australia's work**: 1) Partial funding for CTI events and travel**,** strategic support for the interim secretariat, and working through existing forums in the region, such as APEC; and 2) Identifying existing activities and looking at the gaps and potential for new activities to avoid duplication. Australia is already planning for the **Townsville workshop November 10-14**. The workshop program is being defined based on feedback from countries. It will hopefully be an opportunity to share the countries' challenges and priorities, and to highlight the advantages of collective action.

Discussion

- During Honiara, it was clear that some countries were further along in their planning process and ready to start to define goals and activities. However, for the CTI to be a success, it is necessary for all countries to move forward in concert. We should now try to build a shared understanding of needs, priorities, and transformational rather than incremental actions.
- For the Townsville meeting, Australia is focused on identifying the appropriate people to attend the meeting. The meeting should provide an opportunity for countries to work through the challenges and needs, rather than having the draft POA critiqued extensively. The Townsville program will be designed based on outcomes from Manila, but ideally it should result in a consolidated and concise table of priorities in the countries and across the region.

1:30-2:00
WALTON FAMILY FOUNDATION (WFF) CTI SUPPORT
STUART GREEN

The **WFF's work** addresses education reform, environmental conservation, and economic development. The foundation is currently focused on activities in two seascapes through Conservation International, the Birds Head and Sulu Sulawesi Seascapes. **WFF's CTI work** focuses on implementing and improving the effectiveness of large "No Take" zones and coastal law enforcement in key geographic areas. In terms of contribution to the national and regional CTI initiatives, WFF is interested in how their projects can complement the ongoing initiatives and help avoid replication. WFF is willing to assist technically and are already sharing information, budgets, and work plans to interested stakeholders, upon request. WFF would like to see national governments take the lead on this effort.

Some of the **main relevant lessons learned** through WFF's biodiversity and coastal and marine work over the years have been:
1) Biodiversity is about humans;
2) Implementation is an art;
3) Leveraging of human and financial resources right from the beginning is necessary; and

4) Marine/ coastal management is a continuing process but one needs to be very clear from the beginning about who will lead the initiatives and the long term outcomes.

The WFF board is currently reviewing the Coral Triangle portfolio in the region through its institutional partner Conservation International. The Board will be discussing focus and future directions in the upcoming Board meeting and is in the process of drafting a five-year strategic plan. The WFF team would like to complement the CTI initiative but will wait until the national government plans and directions for each of the member countries are clearer. The Board may also consider adding a third Seascape in the next few years, the Sunda Banda region of Indonesia.

Discussion

- Questions and follow-up discussions revolved around the positive contribution of foundations, such as the WFF, in climate change and coastal resources management work.
- Chip Barber and David McCauley complemented WFF's work and the importance of involving other foundations (i.e. the Packard Foundation and the Moore Foundation) in climate change, fisheries, and coastal and marine resources management agendas.
- Moore requested more information on WFF's investment portfolio in the Coral Triangle. Allocations to Conservation International within the Coral Triangle through the Foundation are in the region of US$12-15 million from 2005–2008 and current planned budgets will likely be in the region of US$16-18 million from 2008–2010.

2:00-2:30
GEF AGENCY CTI SUPPORT—GEF PROGRAMMATIC APPROACH
DAVID MCCAULEY (ADB)

GEF funding has tried to move away from funding a lot of one-off projects to funding programmatic approaches, such as the CTI, at the national, regional, and global level. The **Pacific Alliance for Sustainability** (PAS) is a new GEF programmatic approach that overlaps with the Coral Triangle Initiative. It was created to assist small Pacific countries with logistical difficulties and much needed funding for strengthening capacity to address sustainability issues. In response, $100 million of GEF funding was set aside for the PAS. The GEF Council has pledged more than **$80 million for CTI-related projects** (including some from the PAS). Both the PAS and CTI approaches were brought to the GEF Council together, as parallel and complementary approaches.

ADB will serve as the lead GEF agency to organize the CTI program and mobilize resources. The other GEF agencies are also engaged in this process, namely the World Bank, UNDP, and FAO. ADB's role includes facilitating and coordinating the GEF financing streams. In 2010, a **second replenishment for the CTI will be discussed during the GEF-5 meeting**. It is crucial that successful outcomes can be presented at that time, to encourage a replenishment of funds towards the CTI.

2:20-2:40
GEF AGENCY CTI SUPPORT (UNDP)
ANNA TENGBERG (UNDP)

UNDP is implementing a number of CTI projects with GEF funding. UNDP is currently receiving $8 million in new GEF funding to CTI from the International Waters focal area (with matching co-financing). Over the years, UNDP has already invested **more than $50 in GEF funding has already been invested in the larger Coral Triangle area**. Some of the current projects are briefly listed below.

- Arafura-Timor Seas Ecosystem Action Program (ATSEA): Strengthening ATSEA as an effective regional mechanism for cooperative ecosystem-based management, by carrying out a Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis (TDA) and preparing a Strategic Action Plan.

- Sulu-Celebes (Sulawesi): Working closely with Conservational International to demonstrate best fisheries management practices in critical sites and adjacent areas. Again, TDA will be used to develop a strategic action program to come to a regional agreement on governance reforms to address priority anthropogenic threats in the area.
- West Pacific-East Asia Oceanic Fisheries Management Project: Strengthening national capacities and international cooperation on priority transboundary concerns relating to the sustainable use, conservation, and management of highly migratory fish stocks in the west Pacific Ocean and East Asia.
- IW: Learn (Portfolio Learning in International Waters with a focus on Oceans, Coasts, and Islands and Regional Asian / Pacific and Coral Triangle Learning): Involves advanced integrated ecosystem- based management of ocean and coastal areas at global, regional and national levels and advancing implementation of global commitments for oceans, coasts, and small island developing states (SIDS), and through regional, thematic and portfolio learning and experience-sharing.
- Partnership for Environmental Management for the Seas of East Asia (PEMSEA): It is in the third phase of GEF funding. Through the program, a revolving fund has been set up to help local governments develop bankable projects.

2:40-3:00
GEF AGENCY CTI SUPPORT (FAO)
SIMON FUNGE-SMITH (FAO)

The FAO is implementing several projects in or around the coral triangle area, not all of which are GEF funded. These projects include:

- Regional Fisheries Livelihoods Project ($20 million, 5 years): This project is being implemented in East Timor, the Philippines, Indonesia, Vietnam, Cambodia, and Sri Lanka. The objective is to improve the livelihoods of coastal communities.
- Bay of Bengal Marine Ecosystem Project ($30 million, 5 years) implemented in Indonesia, Malaysia, Thailand, Myanmar, Bangladesh, India, Sri Lanka, and the Maldives
- Asia-Pacific Fishery Commission (Australia, Philippines, Indonesia, and Malaysia are amongst the 20 members, including the USA)
- FAO/American Red Cross Project in Aceh
- FAO Global/Regional Safety at Sea Program
- RPOA to combat IUU in the Region

With GEF funding (and other co-financing), FAO is carrying out the **"Strategies for Fisheries By-Catch Management" project**. This project spans both the Coral Triangle and the South China Sea. The objectives of the project are to ensure that aquatic resources and stocks are protected, and biodiversity is maintained and enhanced in the Coral Triangle/South China Sea (region through application of strategies and technologies for fisheries by-catch management. A primary target of the project is the improvement of practices within the shrimp trawler fishery, but other forms of by-catch reduction are potentially included and will be country and fishery specific. The project is approximately $10 million and FAO is currently looking for further funding to help define the program.

This project is built on stakeholder involvement and national planning process. Regional best practices would also be developed. Outputs will include both practical and policy type outputs, such as development and demonstration of by-catch management technologies. FAO feels that general fisheries management should not excluded from the CTI, which may focus more on iconic marine species and also may not address the external influences from outside of the coral triangle.

Discussion

- Chip Barber felt that the information presented by the various agencies was extremely useful in understanding activities currently going on in the region, and in particular in identifying overlaps and new projects. The fact that we're not starting from scratch is important to emphasize. He also felt that it was important to be transparent with the CT6 countries to make sure they know about all the financing the donors are doing and how much of it is available, and for what purposes. He thought it was important to make sure governments understand that non-donor domestic government financing for fisheries and coastal resources management programs is still important. Finally, he mentioned that the private sector market is still an important component of this agenda and can be a significant player in this initiative.

- Several discussants felt that it was important to understand and be sensitive to the capacity of CT6 countries to absorb the funding and the consequent activities becoming available through the CTI effort. To do so, advising countries on the various initiatives taking place and forthcoming would be a first step.

- Angela Williamson and Marilou Drillon mentioned that they have started and/or are undergoing activity mapping exercises. Angela is expecting to do one during the Townsville workshop she is involved in. Marilou Drillon is putting together a database of projects that are currently being implemented under the Brunei-Indonesia-Malaysia-Philippines East ASEAN Growth Area (BIMP-EAGA) program. Currently there are over 200 projects, small and large scale, in the database.

- Peter King pointed out that it is necessary to establish criteria for projects to be inputted into the database.

3:20–5:00
COUNTRY CTI PARTNER SUPPORT REVIEW (ORGANIZATIONS WITH A PRESENCE, CONTACTS, NEEDS, AND SUCCESSES)
CHARLIE MACPHERSON

Charlie Macpherson led this informal session, which essentially was an open forum for the various institutions represented at this meeting, to list projects, funding sources, and new agendas that would be useful to coordinating the CTI work between the various agencies. It is important for the Program Integrator to be aware of these initiatives and ensure that there is coordination at the country level and the institutional level. This informal session involved going through each country one by one, and meeting participants volunteering their information and knowledge on national and regional dialogue currently taking place on the CTI. Key players in each country were identified. Making the connection between projects and multi-lateral environmental agreements was considered an important component to successful implementation of the CTI. The list created from this session will be made available to all participants and will be used by the Program Integrator to follow-up with the various contact/focal points.

For example, Indonesia USAID supported the following activities:

- Leveraged NOAA support for the development of a Sea Grant Program in Indonesia;

- Legal and policy analysis that clarified the law to enable declaration of the first sub-provincial (in fact, first sub-national) marine management area in Indonesia under the new decentralization law.

- Compilation of over 2,500 environmental laws related to coastal and marine management that is still online in a nexus/lexus format that is fully text searchable, cross-referenced, and indexed database (http://www.bappenas.go.id/pesisir/frontend/index.htm). Sometimes the server is down but it is usually operational.

- Provided the necessary support to national government to start the process of declaring the first marine world heritage site in Indonesia (still in process).

- Successful combination of TNC/WWF work planning and budgeting to form an 11-million hectare marine management area in Indonesia.

- Supported for five years the development of the National Coastal and Small Islands Management Law that institutionalized vertical relationships from national to provincial to district levels, and horizontal relationships at each level between government departments that now guides both funding and actions at each levels.

- First-ever inter-jurisdictional watershed management agreement in East Kalimantan that integrated terrestrial and marine spatial planning.

- Formation and operation of a joint WWF/TNC/CRMP - Government consultation committee that assisted in revising the national fisheries law as well as developed the regulations for the conservation component of that law.

- Use of alternative dispute resolutions in resolving the conflicts over cutting of mangroves by a private company in community mangroves.

OCTOBER 2, 2008

8:30-8:40
SUMMARY OF DAY 1
CHARLIE MACPHERSON (PROGRAM INTEGRATOR)
Charlie MacPherson summarized conclusions from Day 1 and issues for discussion during Day 2.

8:40-9:40
DISCUSSION OF COORDINATION WITH CTI SECRETARIAT AND SUPPORT
FACILITATOR: CHARLIE MACPHERSON (PROGRAM INTEGRATOR)

Sustainability of the Secretariat
- The success of the CTI is dependent on a successful interim Secretariat, which includes not only ensuring participation in meetings but also that representatives understand the objectives of the Roadmap and have the capacity to make decisions. As discussed during Day 1, capacity differs widely across the region. There are individuals who have extensive experience within government versus those who are excited but have not had as much experience with both the issues and this type of process.

- The entire Secretariat and country representatives need to feel ownership. For example, the Indonesian government has offered to host the Secretariat, but this will have implications across the region.

- Partners should outline requirements for continued funding for Secretariat support. Partners have agreed to support travel and staff, but it is necessary to also set timelines for achieving certain results. As the Secretariat's self-funding steadily increases, the partners' should steadily decrease. The PI may keep track of milestones of donor funding decreasing while Secretariat self-funding goes up each year.

- Development partners have made a number of offers on strategic support in addition to administrative support to the Secretariat, but they have not yet been taken up. Instead, support requests from the Secretariat have focused on travel and other costs required for the Roadmap process. Partners should coordinate funding to ensure that gaps are properly addressed, while at the same time, funding for certain activities is not duplicated.

- Beginning in Year 2 the PI, if requested, could prepare a sustainability plan for CTI Secretariat. This first year would focus on building the Secretariat's capacity, and then subsequent years will focus on sustaining that capacity.

Secretariat Staffing and Capacity

- As discussed during Day 1, staff positions, structure, and "internationalizing" the Secretariat (ensuring that staff represent all of the CT6) are important issues.
- Rather than funding staff directly, partners may consider secondments. However, utilizing staff attached to their home governments may entail a trade-off in terms of how quickly actions will take place.
- Capacity is stretched in the Solomon Islands and PNG. Although the Philippines and Indonesia have been discussed as having high capacity for implementing CTI activities, the situation is similar in those countries. For example, in Indonesia, the CTI Secretariat is located in a sub-directorate, which is also responsible for other marine resource issues such as COREMAP.
- Although the Secretariat will be mostly staffed by CT6 countries, many other secretariats around the world include technical expertise from the UN, non-CT6 governments, contractors, and others. Partners can encourage and facilitate the use of non-CT6 expertise.
- The Secretariat will also need political support, such as facilitating donor liaisons. The upcoming Townsville workshop could be an opportunity to outline the steps required to enhance discussions with governments.

Structure and Location of the Secretariat

- Ultimately, the CT6 countries will decide on the structure and location of the Secretariat. At Honiara, the overwhelming preference was to have an independent organization in one country permanently, rather than an office that rotates around the region.
- One possibility is to have two CTI Secretariats, one attached to ASEAN and the other in the Pacific, which would minimize transaction costs in travel. Another possibility is to locate the Secretariat in Australia, attached to a research institute or organization with technical knowledge, e.g. the Institute of Marine Sciences.
- In addition to staffing and other "soft" capacity, partners should not neglect the physical architecture of the Secretariat office. Currently, it is housed in a very small room. Funding support should also address the need to expand, so that there is actual space for equipment, shelving, and other infrastructure necessary to function productively.

Summary of Ongoing or Planned Support to the Secretariat

- *ADB*: Travel, placing consultants within the Secretariat to build capacity, and hosting meetings on information exchange.
- *Australia*: Partial funds for travel
- *Conservation International*: Committed funds for one staff, roadmap process, and select activities within the Secretariat. The Secretariat will design the position and activities.
- *PI*: Four tasks to support include: 1) Technical support groups and facilitators; 2) Secretariat organizational training and needs assessment; 3) Long-range sustainability plan; and Identifying online website needs with the possibility of eventually transferring the PIP to the Secretariat.
- *The Nature Conservancy*: Six interim staff, Secretariat operations, and participation in key meetings.

OVERALL PARTNERSHIP COORDINATION FRAMEWORK: PROTOCOLS, TRANSPARENCY, AND INSTITUTIONAL MECHANISMS
KATE NEWMAN (WWF) AND HERVE LEFEUVRE (WWF)

The NGO Consortium is largely **following the POA to define activities and overall goals**. Results from all of the individual country programs will be rolled up into an information management system (IMS), along with specifically regional results. To get an accurate picture of the overall impact from all the programs in the CTI, donors and implementing **partners should report against the same indicators and targets**. A **"strawman" model on the groups of stakeholders** included:

- CCC is currently comprised of the NCC members, who have links up to the Council of Ministers.
- NGO Support Group exists with IUCN, WorldFish, Consortium, and others in the immediate community of NGOs coordinating with governments.
- Donor Network is not an obligation, but rather people who want to share information to coordinate support.
- ASEAN, BIMP-EAGA, MSG, etc. are existing treaties that countries are obliged to honor—they are also opportunities to coordinate.
- CTI Industry Associations include the private sector, such as business associations.

Discussion

- *The strawman model*: ADB suggested adding more information on the functions to be fulfilled, including capacity development, policy and institutional reform, knowledge exchange, and tracking results. Explicitly adding the POA into the strawman model will also provide an easy reference within the larger framework of the CTI.
- *Coordination with donors* is more than just managing funds. There must also be direct connections between the program activities and the donor organization's policies.
- *Mapping existing and planned funding*:
  - Resources may also be mapped according to the goals of the program and fund allocation per goal, rather than per country.
  - Will private funds be included in the funding matrix?
  - The matrix should include vehicles for funds that will come in, particularly how to channel those funds to the local level. Partners should assess the effectiveness of funds, as well as the absorptive capacity within the Secretariat and in local communities. For example, TNC has used national mechanisms for delivering funds (through user fees and taxes) in Micronesia, which were effective.
- *"State of the Coral Triangle" (SOTC)*: This proposed report would be useful in conversations with governments because they would have a comprehensive overview with all the salient facts, baselines, and trends for review. Importantly, the report would also address the "So what?" question for policymakers. The SOCT also provides a resource for showing, in an open and transparent manner, any results that our activities would produce. At the same time, the SOCT would highlight gaps that need action, which would also be useful for donors wanting to provide strategic support. Significant resources, including identifying the appropriate technical expertise, are needed to produce this report.
- *Consortium IMS*: In contrast to the PI's work planning and results tracking system, the Consortium IMS would hone down the vast quantities of data on the CTI to the key information that policy makers need. The Consortium IMS would provide a focused set of data required for decision-making.

10:45-12:00
DISCUSSION AND ESTABLISHMENT OF PARTNER COORDINATION MECHANISMS, INFORMATION-SHARING PROTOCOLS, POINTS-OF-CONTACT, AND TIMELINES (USG ACTORS AND IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS, OTHER PARTNERS, AND GOVERNMENTS)
RENE ACOSTA (USAID RDMA) AND HENRY MANGUERRA (PROGRAM INTEGRATOR)

Rene Acosta started his presentation by highlighting that cooperation and a unified direction is required to implement the CTI effectively. There are several practical concerns that we have to agree on and clarify, such as the key dates for upcoming meetings and key events, information on consultations and analysis within countries, points of contact for various issues, key studies and reports generated within CTI, and indicators used by partners to measure progress. **Coordination tools** can include conference calls, meetings, staff/personnel, and websites (IW Learn, CTI Secretariat, and Program Integrator Portal). There will be some limitation on the types of information that can be shared, but information sharing among partners is essential. He shared a basic table through which we can start collecting information. Expected outcomes and goals should be part of the information collection. More importantly, **projects need to be organized by CTI outcome or objective** because that is really the purpose of donor coordination.

Henry Manguerra discussed the **Program Integrator Portal (PIP)**, which is the Program Integrator's main communication tool. The PIP is a mechanism to facilitate project coordination and collaboration to share information among project members and stakeholders. The main feature of the PIP is that it is a publicly accessible website with some sections password protected. The website will allow for downloading of documents and a filing system that allows information organization to create a library. Documents can be tagged with specific attributes (geographic scope, key words, abstract/ brief, etc.). **Collaborative real time work will be possible** through this system. The PIP will be rolled out almost immediately, to ensure that it is useful during the entire duration of the CTI project. It is envisioned that the CTI Secretariat would eventually take over the PIP.

Discussion

The discussion during this session was intensive. Participants brought up important points and provided several recommendations to the Program Integrator towards its work program and assistance to the CTI Secretariat. Immediate needs for effective CTI facilitation include the following:

- *Technical Working Groups* (to meet before SOM): Kate Newman noted that currently there is a lack of technical working group meetings between the high-level senior officials meetings to allow for country counterparts to discuss recommendations and consolidate their views before the SOM.

- *Financial Coordination Mechanisms*: Kate Newman pointed out that is important to be aware of the types of leveraging going on, through financial management mechanisms and the CTI secretariat support systems. David McCauley responded by stating that the Program Integrator work with ADB to prepare activity tables for the SOM. Peter King also noted that different requirements for procurement and fiduciary standards should also be shared so everyone is on the same page.

- *Coordinating the Agenda and Discussion Items for SOM-2*: ADB will take the lead in organizing the agenda and main discussions required in the SOM. The Townsville meeting can help facilitate a conversation to outline the major difficulties and constraints at the national and regional level, which can then be brought up in the SOM meetings.

- *Communication tools*: Immediate communication products are needed to communicate key issues regarding CTI implementation.

- *Updates on progress of the POA of CT6 countries*: Jessica Munoz of the Bureau of Fisheries and Administration in the Philippines described the progress of the POA of the Philippines, and

the process it went through. She stated that first, BFAR meet with the technical working group in the Philippines and it was decided that BFAR needs to bring in in-country experts (NGOs, private sector, etc) to prepare a technically strong Plan of Action (POA) for the Philippines. After a draft was prepared, it was submitted to the CTI secretariat. The CTI secretariat provided commented on the POA, which are currently under review by BFAR. Region-wide actions have also been discussed.

- *Updates on activities by the NGO Consortium*: Alfred Nakatsuma stated that USAID will have to eventually review what the NGOs are doing, and should be involved earlier in the country consultation process, as well as the development of the POA.

- *Information Sharing and Knowledge Management*: The Program Integrator may be in the best position to collect information, analyze it (gap analysis) and prepare it for the next SOM. The Program Integrator and ADB decided to coordinate a process to collect and manage the data and feed the data into the SOM. NGO consortium still needs to provide information in the required format to the program integrator. Further, there is currently a very simple CTI secretariat website. The IW window of GEF will also have a website. For now, if the Program Integrator can set the PIP up so that all the different agencies can have their own websites and the PIP would comprehensively link to all the different websites. The Program Integrator also needs to work with the IT technical group of partners because the Program Integrator doesn't have all the resources (human and financial resources) required to sustain such a PIP over a long period of time. Angela Williamson pointed out that a first step should be to support the CTI Secretariat website, which hasn't been functional in a month. Part of the Program Integrator's role is to support the Secretariat, therefore the Program Integrator could be identified to support this request.

1:30-4:30
GEF AGENCIES AND PARTNERS: GEF CTI PROGRAM UPDATE
DAVID MCCAULEY (ADB)

Anna Tengberg could not attend the meeting, therefore her session entitled, "PROGRAMMATIC APPROACH AND RESULTS MONITORING, WITH COMMENTS FROM EACH AGENCY" was cancelled. The remaining sessions by David McCauley and Marilou Drillon morphed into one session that discussed in detail all of the ADB/ GEF projects.

Discussion

A separate discussion on CTI is required during the official World Oceans Conference (WOC), particularly because the President of Indonesia and Minister of Environment of Indonesia want to highlight the CTI at the WOC. The WOC Secretariat has asked ADB for help in organizing the meeting, in particular consultant help, to prepare for Manado. The consultant should think strategically about WOC proceedings and the main messages that should come out of the conference. They also want ADB to sponsor several meetings at the WOC, including one on the CTI. Discussions resulted in a major pending question, "What should CTI representation be at the WOC?" Someone from CTI secretariat or CTI-related program should be present at the Bintan Island Prep-Comm meeting as well.

Broader strategic issues include the following:
- What is the NGO Consortium's role in supporting the broader CTI as a program?
- TNC has a strong presence in Australia and other countries; therefore, they can help move the dialogue forward. It would be good for all partners to have a common language and vision, such that our message is consistent when speaking with donors and the countries.
- Look for opportunities to work together on the GEF projects that are being developed.

- Non-CT6 countries that are relevant to projects may be invited as observers at some point because of the transboundary ecosystem threats.
- Australia should make key decisions by March regarding CTI contributions.
- Coming up with some rationale as to how CT6 countries were chosen is important, because other countries have inquired about this.

1:30-4:30
US PARTNERS: COORDINATION
FACILITATOR: CHARLIE MACPHERSON (PROGRAM INTEGRATOR)

Program Integrator Portal (PIP)

- Participants discussed the PIP database structure, which will house the data for the Performance Management Plan and the work plan. One key issue is to delineate the boundaries on data the PIP will track, whether that is only the US CTI, the broader US contribution, or including non-US programs as well. For example, USAID Philippines has contributed several million per year in coastal marine management for work related to the CTI. This should be reflected as part of the USG contribution.
- One way to address this is through the use of common indicators against which results will be reported. People want to be able to see the combined impact of all programs, but at the same time, be able to see how much each individual donor has contributed to specific results. The database must be designed in a way to combine and also disaggregate various data.

Indicators

- US CTI partners prepared a first cut of indicators, which USAID RDMA would like to be refined further. The deadline for drafting a work plan at the country and regional levels is 30 January 2009. The deadline for drafting the PMP is 5 December 2008.
- The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) also plans activities for the Coral Triangle region. They would like to receive information resulting from the country consultation process and would contribute to the broader work plan in the region.

Coordination Mechanisms

- The travel clearance process with USAID is very important for each mission to keep track of people who will be visiting and the purpose of their visits. RDMA described how they compile information each month for the next six months and send this information to the missions. The Consortium will establish country teams to coordinate with the missions and keep them informed on a regular basis. USAID participation in key meetings will also assist the Consortium by providing the diplomatic facilitation discussed earlier in the day.
- The PI will facilitate a Program Coordination Group (PCG) call every two weeks, which greatly benefited the implementation of the US Indian Ocean Tsunami Warning System Program. The PI will draft the agenda, set up the call, and send around minutes of each meeting.

Communications and Exchanges

- The PI communications plan includes State, NOAA, missions, and NGOs. It also includes internal and external communications mechanisms, which will be described by audience, coordination mechanism, and tools.
- US CTI will produce several factsheets, which will be one to two pages each on a program overview, the Coral Triangle, the role of the PI, and thematic issues (e.g. seascapes, climate change and coral reefs, and fisheries). The Consortium and some of the CT6 governments

have already produced text that can be adapted and included in the factsheets. They will be produced in English for now, with translations available later.

- The PI and the Consortium will provide input for press releases and speeches, and USAID requests at least two weeks lead time for review and approval. Hal Lipper from RDMA described the review process and emphasized that working with local media can significantly raise the profile of events.

- USAID sends out weekly updates on all of its regional environment programs. The Consortium will send their stories directly to USAID, rather than to the PI.

- The US CTI Program will be officially launched during SOM-2 in Manila on 23 October 2008. A smaller group from USAID, the PI, and Consortium would discuss the preparations for the launch.

- The PI also has an exchange program with a modest budget over five years. Most of the exchanges would take place within the region, for example for government officials or technical staff to visit another country to learn about best practices. In some cases, exchanges may include visits to the US for training, but the process to send someone to the US is extremely burdensome. The PI will present an exchange plan within 60 days. USAID RDMA stresses that exchanges should be clearly tied to results.

- The Consortium also has an exchange and workshop component.

ACTION ITEMS RESULTING FROM THE MEETING

Funding Support for the CTI Secretariat

1. ADB produced a document that lays out their Roadmap from now until May 2009, focusing on the CTI Secretariat's capacity needs. ***David McCauley*** will send it to everyone.

2. The ***PI*** will produce an activity mapping matrix and tracking system for all CTI development partners. The matrix will be matched against the Roadmap outputs. This document can be shared with CT6 countries' Ministries of Finance to encourage contributions from their own governments. The Roadmap budget includes some of this information, but the emphasis is currently on travel, rather than the actions needed over a 3-5 year timeframe. The PI can merge the two. The table will be divided by country and POA goal.

3. ***ADB*** will host the next Development Partners Coordination meeting in Manila. A "Friends of the CTI Secretariat" group will meet in Manila to discuss funding issues further.

4. The ***NGO Consortium*** has offered to survey secretariats around the world and summarize their various arrangements in terms of structure, funding, management, etc. The resulting paper will help CT6 and the interim Secretariat decide what to do after Manado.

Coordination and Information Management

5. The ***NGO Consortium*** will add functions to the strawman model presented by Kate Newman that shows relationships between CTI stakeholders and the framework for implementation.

6. ***USAID*** will send a formal letter to the CTI Secretariat informing them the USG will be contacting them to introduce the US CTI.

7. The ***PI*** will follow up with each activity focal point in each country.

8. The ***PI*** will develop a list of criteria for including activities into a database and the ***NGO Consortium*** will provide more information on their activities and funding to the PI.

9. ***Development partners*** will communicate to the PI the kinds of reports the PIP should be able to generate, e.g. funding by indicator, activities by country, current results by indicator, etc.

10. ***Emily Tibbott*** will send a two-page summary of the CTI produced by the Indonesian government to the PI, as input for developing the factsheets.

Work Plan and PMP Development

11. ***TNC*** will send the indicators for the US State Department program to the PI.

12. ***ADB*** will send indicators used in their programs to the PI.

13. ***USAID Indonesia and USAID Philippines*** will map out the approval process regarding the work plan and PMP in those countries. The ***Consortium*** will describe their planning process, including country assessments and ensure that USAID missions are informed and provide input.

ANNEXES

A1. WORKSHOP AGENDA

Agenda
Development Partners Coordination Meeting
Coral Triangle Initiative
Conrad Hotel, Bangkok
October 1-2, 2008

Meeting Objectives:
- Review outcomes of the recent CTI Country Coordination Committee (Solomon Islands) and other CTI developments, and consider their implications for partner support to CTI
- Share information on the plans and current status of CTI partner support programs
- Establish mechanisms for coordination, results-monitoring and information-sharing protocols, points-of-contact, and a time-line for CTI partner coordination
- Develop draft performance indicators and process for developing regional and country workplans

Time	Agenda	Presenter
Day 1: October 1, 2008		
9:00am	Welcome Remarks	Olivier Carduner USAID RDMA Mission Director
9:05am	Opening Remarks	Winston Bowman, USAID RDMA David McCauley, Asian Development Bank
9:15am	Introductions ▪ Participant introductions and roles ▪ Review agenda and expected meeting outcomes	Facilitator
9:30am	Status of CTI Plan of Action and Roadmap (including CCC-2 outcomes and implications for partners) ▪ Plans for the World Oceans Conference	Emily Tibbott, The Nature Conservancy Angela Williamson, Government of Australia
10:00am	US CTI Support ▪ Coral Triangle Support Program (CTSP) ▪ State Department Support for Secretariat	Kate Newman, World Wildlife Fund Emily Tibbott, The Nature Conservancy
11:00am	Coffee	
11:20am	US CTI Support Program (continued) ▪ Program Integrator	Peter Collier, Program Integrator
Noon	Australian CTI Support	Angela Williamson, Government of Australia
12:30pm	Lunch	

1:30pm	GEF Agency CTI Support ▪ GEF Programmatic Approach ▪ ADB, UNDP, FAO, World Bank	David McCauley, Asian Development Bank Anna Tengberg, UN Development Programme, and other GEF Agencies
2:15pm	Walton Family Foundation CTI Support	Stuart Green, Walton Family Foundation
2:30pm	Coffee	
3:15pm	Country CTI Partner Support Review (major focus, financing levels, lead agencies, POCs) ▪ Indonesia ▪ Timor Leste ▪ Philippines ▪ Solomon Islands ▪ Papua New Guinea ▪ Malaysia	Facilitator
4:30pm	Partner support for CTI regional actions	Facilitator
5:00pm	Wrap up and close	Winston Bowman
6:30pm	Welcome Reception Residence of Winston Bowman Soi Lang Suan, Peng Seng Mansion #6D	All invited

Development Partners Coordination Meeting **Coral Triangle Initiative** **October 1-2, 2008**		

Day 2: October 2, 2008		
8:30am	Summary of Day 1	Facilitator
9:00am	Discussion of overall partnership coordination framework: protocols, transparency, institutional mechanisms	Kate Newman and Herve Lefeuvre, World Wildlife Fund
10:30am	Coffee	
10:45am	Discussion and establishment of partner coordination mechanisms, information-sharing protocols, points-of-contact, and time-line (USG actors and implementing partners, other partners, governments)	Rene Acosta, USAID RDMA and Henry Manguerra, Program Integrator
12:00pm	Review of plenary workshop Outcomes and Action Items	Facilitator
12:30pm	Lunch	

US Partners Only

1:30pm	Roadmap for country and regional program workplans (including performance indicators and results monitoring), coordination amongst other partner workplans, and links to CTI Plan of Action	Facilitator
3:00pm	Coffee	
3:20pm	US Coordination Mechanisms	Rene Acosta, USAID RDMA Peter Collier, Program Integrator

4:20pm	US Communications and Outreach	Winston Bowman, USAID RDMA Charlie MacPherson, Program Integrator
4:45pm	Wrap-up and close	Winston Bowman, USAID RDMA

GEF Agencies and Partners

1:30pm	GEF CTI Program Update	David McCauley, Asian Development Bank
3:00pm	Coffee	
3:15pm	Program Coordination and Pending Subprojects	Marilou Drilon, Asian Development Bank
4:00pm	Wrap-up by Agency and Next Steps	David McCauley, Asian Development Bank

A2.   LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

CTI Development Partners Coordination Meeting
Coral Triangle Initiative
Conrad Hotel, Bangkok, Thailand
October 1-2, 2008

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